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博 士 学 位 论 文

甲午战争前后韩国华商商业活动研究
(1882-1910)

A Study on the Commercial Activities of Chinese Merchants in
Korea Pre- and Post- Jiawu War, 1882-1910

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摘 要

本论文旨在研究中日甲午战争前后（1882-1910）近代韩国华商的商业活动，即从政治、经济角度分析面临转折期韩国华商的商业活动。以中日甲午战争（1894年）为分界线，这一时期的近代韩国华商经济史可分为两个阶段。这一时期也是韩国“脱亚入欧”——即由封建主义自然经济转换为西欧资本主义经济并被纳入西方主导的国际秩序的重要时期。

中日甲午战争之前，韩国华商的商业活动在传统的宗藩关系下进行。这一时期的华商商业活动以政治目的为首要目的，在清朝政府的积极支持下，利用宗主国的地位和特权，在有利条件下从事商业活动，使得近代韩国华商人数增加，商业活动规模扩大。韩国华商在甲午战争之前，排挤了1876年通过江华条约早7年进入朝鲜的日商势力。

中日甲午战争之后，凭借在中日甲午战争（1894年）和俄日战争（1904年）取得的胜利成果，日本与朝鲜签署《乙巳保护条约》（1905年），夺取朝鲜的政治、外交和军事权，并在1910年宣布《韩日合并》之后，彻底占领朝鲜，并将朝鲜沦为殖民地。中日甲午战争使得中韩之间悠久的传统宗藩关系终结，使韩国华商丧失了宗主国国民在政治经济方面的特权，终使他们处于相当不利的地位。这意味着韩国华商必需在与韩商和日商平等的关系下，凭借经济实力从事商业活动。加之日本帝国主义的各种政治制约，华商开始了单纯以商业目的进行的资本主义贸易和商业活动。总之，这一时期的华商面临了短暂的艰难时期，但通过自力更生、积累资本和华侨特有的商术，恢复在朝鲜的商业势力并获得发展。

近年来学术界对新华侨和韩国华商研究方兴未艾，本论文依据韩文资料，辅之以中文资料和日文资料对近代韩国华商乃至韩国早期华侨经济史的研究弥补了中文研究之不足；对近代韩国华商的特性与发展因素的研究是本文对这一领域的研究做出的独到贡献。

关键词：韩国华商；经济活动；经济史

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to study the commercial activities of the modern Chinese merchants in Korea. The history of modern Chinese merchants in Korea(1882-1910) is divided into two parts, i.e. pre-Jiawu War period (1882-1894) and post-Jiawu War period(1895-1910). This paper looks at the commercial activities of Chinese merchants in the perspective of the political and economical history. This was a very important turning point that the Sino-Japanese War caused Korea to leave the Natural Economy of Feudalism which was led by China, and to be subsumed into the International Order of Capitalism which was brought about by the West.

Economic activities of Chinese merchants in Korea before the Sino-Japanese War were conducted under the traditional dominant-subordinate relationship. As the economic activities of overseas Chinese merchants were concerned over political reasons during this period, they were supported by Qing dynasty. After Qing dynasty was defeated by Japan at the Sino-Japanese War, however, the long-standing and traditional dominant-subordinate relationship between China and Korea finally ended and Chinese merchants lost their political and economic privileges in Korea. Chinese merchants in Korea now had an equal right as Korean merchants and Japanese merchants had, and had to compete only with their business capacity. In their unprivileged condition under the various political regulations made by Japan, they began Capitalism economic activities with their capital and business capacity. They recovered and developed their business in Korea.

The first modern Chinese merchants in Korea were 40 military merchants (1882-1855) who were supporting Admiral Wu Chang Qing of Qing Navy when they were sent to Korea to settle the “Ren-Wu Korean Military Revolt” in August, 1882. Yet, the economic activities with the legal protection and privilege from the relationship between China and Korea began after Sea and Land Trade Regulation for Chinese and Korean merchants was signed in October, 1882. Chen Su Tang was

assigned as the first consulate general in Korea in October, 1883. To support economic activities of Chinese merchants, he built and organized the main office in Seoul and local branches, and set up extraterritoriality settlements(concession) in port towns. In 1884, Qing Military led successful suppression against “Jiashen-Coup in Korea”. Getting credit for his contribution, Yuan Shi Kai, then a 26 year-old director, was promoted to Minister of Trade and Negotiation in November, 1885. He strengthened a dominant-subordinate relationship and set an intervention policy to interfere the internal affairs and diplomatic policies of Korea (then, Chosun). In this period, actively supported by Yuan, Chinese merchants in Korea conducted their economic activities well-positioned with the privilege as of a dominant country. The population of Chinese in Korean grew and the business was largely developed. Even though Japanese merchants had been dominating in Korea as they had concluded a peace treaty and had entered Korean trade market seven years earlier than Chinese merchants. Prior to “Sino-Japan Jiawu War” Chinese merchants commercial forces overwhelmed Japan’s.

After the Sino-Japanese War, a traditional and strengthened dominant-subordinate relationship between Korea and China ended, and Chinese merchants in Korea now were at the disadvantageous position. Having won at the Sino-Japanese War (1894) and Russo-Japanese War (1904), Japan concluded the Protectorate Treaty (1905) to take the right of politics, diplomacy and military away from Korea (then, Chosun), then Korea lost the sovereignty of a nation by Korea-Japan Annexation in 1910 and became a Japanese colony. In this period, Chinese merchants experienced difficulties, but accumulated capital with their own effort and strength, and used their own business ability to recover their power in Korean market. This paper presents that, during this short period (1895-1910) of hardship, how Chinese merchants in Korea overcame their disadvantageous condition, recovered their economic power in Korean market and moved up to the development stage. Written in the conclusion, the characteristics and developing elements of the modern Chinese merchants in Korea is the outcome of the study in this paper. I hope that this paper will help Chinese-Korean economic history and the study of modern Chinese-Korean merchants, which are still

at their early stage. Moreover, it will help to understand the development of Chinese merchants in Korea as new Chinese merchants who are recently increased.

Key Word: Chinese Merchants in Korea; Commercial Activities; Economic History

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